**UNITED NATIONS**

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**General Assembly**
**Security Council**

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A/53/540
S/1998/999
26 October 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 45
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Identical letters dated 26 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 26 October 1998 addressed to you by Mr. A. Abdullah, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-32258 (E) 261098

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Annex

Identical letters dated 26 October 1998 from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

In the face of the recent offensives of the Taliban mercenaries in northern Afghanistan, the armed forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan have been vastly engaged in a repulsing drive for the liberation of the occupied lands. Therefore, the situation, in which widespread support by the local populations of the formerly occupied areas has played a crucial part, is taking a sharp and drastic turn against the Taliban militia and their Pakistani patrons.

The armed forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, presently on the path of continuous advancement in the north, have, to date, taken effective control of the Province of Takhâr, including the provincial capital of Tâloqan, the district of Shâhrawân north-east of the Kunduz Province, and the Archi district of Kunduz Province.

With each city and town falling to the government forces, however, as witnessed by the locals and confirmed by the international news media, among them Pakistan's, the retreating Taliban militia, as previously in the cases of the cities of Mazâr-é-Sharif, Maimana and Samangân, have now in the Andarâb valley taken hundreds of civilians hostage.

On 24 October 1998, one day after a Taliban attempt to attack Panjshêr valley through the famous Khâwâk pass turned into one of their worst defeats in recent days, the people in the Andarâb valley spoke of the removal by the militia of as many as 760 of their loved ones, predominantly able-bodied men of Tâjik ethnicity, the centuries-long inhabitants of the valley.

Recalling its scores of reports on the long-pursued policies of ethnic cleansing, genocide and forced displacement of the non-Pashtun ethnics of Afghanistan by the Taliban, which were made regularly available to the United Nations, the Islamic State of Afghanistan continues to believe that what is happening to the civilians in the Andarâb valley, besides being an act of desperation, is also part of a planned systematic campaign by the Pakistani military service of forced deportation of the populations of different areas, belonging to certain ethnic groups, aimed at a demographic remodelling of the country, that must be stopped at any cost.

(Signed) A. ABDULLÂH
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Islamic State of Afghanistan

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United Nations A/53/541

General Assembly

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27 October 1998
English
Original: French

**Fifty third session**
Agenda item 44
**The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development**

# Letter dated 22 October 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement issued on 22 October 1998 by the President of the European Union concerning Guatemala (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 44.

(*Signed*) Hans Peter **Manz**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of
Austria to the United Nations

98-32496 (E) 281098 301098

# Annex

[Original: English and French]

## Statement issued on 22 October 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union concerning Guatemala

On the occasion of the second meeting of the Consultative Group for Guatemala, in Brussels, the European Union congratulates the people of Guatemala, its constitutional and political representatives and all sectors of civil society on their efforts to implement the Peace Accords.

The European Union especially welcomes the recent approval in Congress of constitutional reforms. The European Union hopes that they will be endorsed by popular vote and encourages the State and society of Guatemala to continue the process towards the full implementation of the Peace Accords.

The European Union believes that the Peace Accords binds all Guatemalans and strongly encourages all sectors to contribute to the achievement of their targets, in particular in the socio-economic fields. The attainment of the major fiscal goals and progress towards the establishment of a more equitable tax system will be considered as important indicators for Guatemala's commitment to the peace process.

Concerned about unresolved cases of violent crimes, in particular the still unresolved murder of Bishop Gerardi, and human rights violations, the European Union calls upon the competent authorities of Guatemala to renew efforts to ensure a full investigation and bring those responsible to justice. The European Union believes that strengthening the judicial power will be essential to end impunity.

Trusting in the will and ability of the people of Guatemala to meet the historic challenge, the European Union reaffirms its active support for the peace process and its solidarity with all Guatemalans committed to it.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated country Cyprus and Iceland and Liechtenstein, and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.

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27 October 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 23 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 20 October 1998, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 20 and 22 October 1998.

On 20 October, two pairs of F-16, two pairs of F-14 and one pair of RF-4 military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force entered the Nicosia flight information region, violating international air traffic regulations as well as the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and exiting thereafter towards the Ankara flight information region.

On 22 October, 22 Turkish military aircraft (16 F-16, 4 F-4 and 2 RF-4) entered the Nicosia flight information region, violating international air traffic regulations. The two RF-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of the Cape of Kormakitis, Karpasia, the Cape of Cavo Greco, as well as the area south of the town of Paphos.

As stated in my previous letters, such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which constitute an offensive disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus. Furthermore,

these continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island, constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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